PLUMP GIRLS NEXT. these many days." And ways marveling greatly.

Some Signs That Autumn Fashions Will Favor Them.

EMPIRE GOWNS TO BE WORN

The Passing of the Summer Girl-Change as the Autuma Line is Neared-Some Attractive Costumes for the Late Summer-A Pretty Dress for a Child.



gioriously long-waisted. nd long arms superbly et off with the enormous puffs which have done duty as sleeves this season will, if rumor proves true, disappear from the domain of Queen Fashion ere many moons. At last the dumpy woman

hold the owner will have upon popular favor; that all this talk of long, flowing lines and shoes match. linked grace long drawn out will be confined to more than one summer girl to make a season, and it may take more than a handful of plump beauties to make an autumn. I'm not going to be rash enough to advise one of my fair readers witness a tug of war or a game of foot ball be templates attending a swell literary reception in October. It doesn't matter so much where the mistress of a literary salon sets her waist line, provided she keeps a good supply of puns, epigrams and fine sayings on hand for im-promptus. But this much I can safely say, that woolens will be worn plain, that stripes will be relegated to the sweet gone-by and that black will again come into favor for evening dresses. Prophets should never be rash in their predictions, and, as all signs fail in dry weather, so it frequently happens that no colors count until they have been adopted.

The king is not dead yet, although we are approaching so dangerously rear to a change in the ministery of happiness. We are still under the regime of sanshine and open air, hence you will not expect me to utter treasonable words concerning wraps and autumn gowns. In my initial illustration you will find pictured a very etty costume for an afternoon or reception. up in a marbled foulard, richly garnitured, with Irish earn guipure forming a plastron in front. The belt is composed of two broad ribbons hooked together. The lower material is finished with a ruche at the bottom.

In this particular material the changeable colors were gray and salmon and the marbled markings white.



LATE SUMMER All through September we shall have outdoor fetes, for the summer girl will die hard. She has no intention of setting her dainty snow. Any one can be cold, grumpy and freezing. It takes the summer girl to follow the as she still lives and moves and has her being.

Take, for instance, the delightful creature as she appears in the second picture, wearing an exquisite gossamer gown of which the overskirt is of embroidered even the former has two insertions and a border of Irish guipure. At the waist there is a ribbon belling in the overdress. The corsage at the top has a crossed fichn of plain batiste, the bell eleves plain and the cuffs in guipure. A white sunshade trimmed with lace, white hat and white shoes complete a costume which is, in a word, a midsummer dream of fleecy clouds, just edged with color enough to show that antumn is near, and that tones will soon deepen apples a ruddier glow.

The Mont Blanc Observatory.

It may be remembered that M. Jansen, the worth. His voluntary and free recognition of any there is a ribbon which woman deep particular to the worth. His voluntary and free recognition of any there worth. His voluntary and free recognition of the right to work at telegrapher be paid every cent that the worth. His voluntary and free recognition of the registry to the scheme for any other profession. He is palous of anything it is of his profession. He is palous of his profession. He is palous of the worth. His voluntary and free recognition of



Another and different look at the summer girl bad in the third illustration. She is clad in a levely gown of silver gray bengaline with embroidered muslin plastron, framed with an edg-ing of jet to hide the line of union with the ben-galine. The sleeves are furnished with ribbon at the elbow, and the lower sleeves are of the muslin. Nibbon belt and skirt are furnished with a narrow ruffle of the material.

you had been looking at in your own mirror these many days." And that maiden went her



STAMPED FOULARD. The fourth picture shows you yet another

is to have her revenge manifestation. This time we lay hold of the and what an exquisite thing-for it is so protean, so variable in form pleasure it will be to her and so changeable in color as to merit the name to see her hated rival
shorn of all power to
fascinate the fickle
throng that frequents the gayer walks of life. pose. The gown worn in this instance is alto-This rumor is to the efof soft ivory, over which some fairy has scatfect that the empire tered flowerets as blue as corn flowers. The gown will be the only lace yoke is set around with a deep lace flounce wear this fall and next and the belt is fashioned from a bias of ambewinter; that the shorter | colored velvet. The sleeves have brackets o the waist the greater the the velvet and lace cuffs. The bottom of the skirt is garnitured with three narrow pleatings of the material laid on, as indicated. Fan and

At many of the summer resorts this season artists' studios, and that the dumpy girl with have been struck by the beauty of the costumes her chubby cheeks and plump figure will alone worn by little maidens of twelve and fourteen, who, although still school children, are already be in the mode and will catch the flying favor growing restive over problems that have no hu of the hour. Well, we shall see. It took man interest in them. Foreigners assure us that we have no children in our country, and I'm greatly inclined to believe that they are right, especially when I see one of the school girls, so called, who would much prefer to to order an empire gown, not unless she con- tween two sets of college boys than to rend how 'Horatius kept the bridge in the brave days of



In my last illustration I present such a child. Her costume is very pretty and she wears it with a grace that would do credit to an older sister. It is composed of dark blue and ecru entirely reliable and proficient, but he admitted deep band of the blue material. The yoke, belt, collar and lower sleeves are of the ecru embroidered. The puffed sleeves are of the blue. being held in place by the belt.

collar, sash and long ends of the blue and white is generally resented and greeted with a stare sailor hat with blue ribbon. But now comes and the work done with a queenly precision the original part of the costume. Across the front of the skirt a huge anchor and coiled rope were embroidered in blue and the effect

modish, especially in soft shades of light brown and tan. The shapes will run to toques and English country hats. There will be nothing very new about these first comers, for they will little shoes up in a line and marking them "Ichabod" before the time comes. I can't blame her, either. Summer is such a delight that it often seems as if it never would come again. It is like a beautiful and satisfactory experience of falling in love, where two warm and meet in lane and satisfactory lane again. souls meet in June and go through July and August together. They are like the grass-hopper—they dread to think of facing the wintry blast, the rude cale and negivil souls. r—they dread to think of facing the doing the supplemental season will lay aside to blast, the rude gale and uncivil squall of flowers for fruits and berries, worn wreathwise. and where feathers are used the popular "feelers," simulated by cock's feathers, will be sure to hold their place, the lower part of the quill being laid bare and only an oval bit of the ex-tremity coming in sight.

at forty feet below the surface of the snow there was no solid bed of rock for foundations of a building, conceived the idea of construct-ing one which could be kept in its place by the snow itself. He accordingly formed an associa-tion, to which Prince Roland Bonaparte, M. Leon Say, M. Raphael Bischoffsheim, Count de Grefinihe and Baron de Rothschild were liberal

show itself. He accordingly formed an association, to which Prince Roland Bonaparte, Machael Bischoffsheim, Count de Grefinihe and Baron de Rothschild were libral subscribers, and the funds thus obtained were spent in the construction of an observatory, which, after having been put up in the grounds of the Meudon establishment, has been taken to pieces again and sent off to Chamounix, from which place it will be taken up to the summit of the mountain and put together under the supervision of M. Capus, the well-known considered with one of the instrument ploters who accompanied M. Bonvalot in his journey through Central Asia and over the Pamir into India.

The new observatory is of timber and is about twenty-five feet in height, being divided into two compartments or stories, surmounted by a square platform, with an iron balustrade and a wooden scaffolding for the reception of the various meteorological instruments. There are several rooms in each compartment or story for the use upon the one side of the director and his staff and upon the other of tourists and their guides. These rooms will be provided with barrack furniture and with small stores for heating and cooking purposes, the fuel used at first being anthracite. The two stories communicate with each other by means of a spiral staircase, while the windows of the upper story with double framework and double pance of glass, afford views in various directions, among others toward Chamounix, with which it is intended to communicate by means of supervisory with double framework and double pance of glass, afford views in various directions, among others toward Chamounix, with which it is intended to communicate by means of semptonical signals when the atmosphere is sufficiently performed and the plants of the plants which are to form the walls down some leads of the communicate by means of semptonical signals when the atmosphere is sufficiently performed to the plants of the pl

QUEENS OF THE KEY.

Some of the Peculiar Characteristics of Lady Telegraphers.

WOMAN'S DOTS AND DASHES.

tories of the Strength and Weak the Fair Sex in the Telegraph Profession-How a Brave Miss Ransom Saved a Train and Passengers.



F THE MANY PROessions open to the fair sex there is none that so persistently calls for fact that a lady telegrapher can get work

even in the dullest trestle spanning a small stream at ordinary times and when the best men in that profestions, but on the day in question greatly sion have been turned away with the notice that even in the dullest work is dull and no new men are wanted. One fact that accounts for this state of affairs is the salaries paid lady operators. For instance, a center, man becomes proficient enough to earn \$50 a and leaving a gap in the rails of about twenty-month; a lady becomes equally as adept, but five feet. The river was very high at that point month; a lady becomes equally as adept, but instead of \$50 she will be given \$35 a month One of the strange things in connection with the fair sex and telegraphy is the fact that really first-class lady operators can be counted on the fingers of one's hand, taking the country over. But two can be recalled who are working on a press circuit, one little lady is serving on one of the New England circuits and the other at Columbus, Ohio, on the western circuit. Whether it is a loss of ambition or a loss of the nerve power that accounts for this state of affairs it would be hard to say, but it is nevertheless true that to find a lady telegrapher earning a salary over \$50 a month is indeed a rarity. Many of the champions of the fair sex claim that it is solely the avariciousness and unfairness of the telegraph companies that has brought about this situation of affairs, these claiming that an undue advantage is taker them owing to their general ignorance of the market value of their labor and an absence of that pugnacious spirit so characteristic in their brother, who when once he has set seal upon his daily labor as to its worth, will generally

get it or refuse to work.

Be this as it may, when once a member of the fair sex has pointed out to her the unfairness of her remuneration and asked to take a decisive course she has generally come to the front nobly. This was demonstrated in the great telegraph strike of 1983. In that struggle the male members of the telegraph fraternity made the fair remuneration of their sisters one of the salient points of their grievances, and the latter were not slow to appreciate the endeavors made in their behalf and struck in the New York office to a woman.

WOMEN NOT EQUAL TO MEN. In an interview with one of the Western Union telegraph officials recently a STAR reporter gleaned many things that were of interest. This official, in stating his side of the case, claimed that he has never yet come across a woman that was equal to a man in her same class—that is, same class of wages. He said that a man making \$60 a month and a woman making the same, seated at the same table and doing identically the same work, the man at the end of the day's work will average 20 per cent more work. The women, this official claimed, lacked stamina and cannot be depended upon to stick to their work like a man. Another thing that should be taken into consideration is the lack of responsibility shown by the fair sex.

Of course, this is speaking generally.

He mentioned several that he knew that
were making good salaries and were

bottom of the skirt there is a that he would sooner have a man to do the work at the same salary. There is a certain respect that goes with everything that comes in contact with a woman that no doubt is created buttons on the left side, its folds by paternal reverence which debara one from peing held in place by the belt.

At the same summer resort I noted a very that is more forcible than elegant order them

was very pleasing.

FASHIONS IN HATS.

With the very first cool breath of autumn air our thoughts will very naturally turn to the subject of headgear, for nothing goes so quickly out of ashion as a hat. Hence it may be advisable to have a word to say right here of the coming style in hats. During October it is quite likely that the cloth felts will be very modish, especially in soft shades of light brown

and notions of local propriety?"

The men telegraphers have always declared themselves for the women telegraphers—for equal rights and equal salaries, and, failing to secure it, some one of them has sometimes turned up at an attractive period of the young woman telegrapher's career and declared, not his jealousy, but his love, and married the dear his jealousy, but his love, and married the dear thing. The question is, what are the men telegraphers jealous of? Not of the low sala-ries, for men telegraphers do not want them; not of their high salaries, for, to the disap-pointment of every telegrapher interested in the welfare of the profession, women telegra-phers do not receive high enough salaries. If

many colleges that claim to be able to turn out

with a narrow ruffle of the material.

Said a charming girl to me at one of the fashfonable watering places: "Why, I have heard
and read so much about this everlacting summer girl, with her July joility and August
agony, her walk and her waist, her brag and
her braces, her gowns and her 'go,' and, yet,
where is she? All the girls I meet are built on
the same lines as I am; they wear the same
style of dress, talk like me, look fike me and
act like me."

"Yes," said I, laughingly. "there's a good
reason why you can't find the summer girl, a
very good reason, and it is that you are she.
You didn't recognize the type, for you expocted to find something different from what

One of the greatest drawbacks to ladies becoming first-class talegraphers lies in the fact that an offer of marriage coming from one of her colaborers of the opposite sex, if he be at all bright and good-looking, is a hard matter to refuse, and as a consequence a vacancy in the force takes place. When one of the fair sex first enters the telegraph field the excitement and novelty of her position gives her additional strength, but as the glamor wears off and she recognizes the fact that it is hard to climb the telegraphic ladder of fame, then it is that a proposal of marriage comes in the nature of a providential interposition.

Many very good stories are told of bravery

Many very good stories are told of bravery displayed by lady telegraphers in the far west, who while on duty have saved trains from being wrecked or rescued railroad employes from

perilous positions, but Helen Ransom's daring piece of bravery on a milroad near Philadel-phia will match any of them wherein coolness nd nerve are cons MISS RANSOM'S MEBOIC DEED.

Miss Ransom was the telegraph operator and station agent on a little road called the Columbis and Port Deposit division of the Pennsylvania members as that of telegraph. There are, of course, many lady telegraph operators, but there is also a constant demand for their service. It is a well-known mense limestone quarries wherein some half a hundred Italians were employed. About 100 yards above the station was a hundred-foot river at that point. A blast had just been fired of unusual force and an immense rock landed directly on the trestle, tearing it apart in the center, the swift water washing away the debris and the small boats that were handy could not be propelled against the swift current. The near-est bridge on the little stream over which the treatie was stretched was some three miles dis-tant. Miss Ransom saw the mischief done by the rock and immediately rushed out and told the superintendent of the Italian gang to send a man or go himself around the wreck and stop a train that was due from the north in shon half an hour. The superintendent was an Italian, with a smattering of English, but who failed entirely to see the gravity of the situation. The only wire that ran along the road sake and had been broken with the trestle, ac that no communication with the north could be had. Miss Ransom tried to tell the Italian the true situation, but he only smiled and with a shrug of his shoulders and a grimmace walked back into the quarry and resumed his over-

The railroad was very crocked at this point, many sharp curves obstructing a long view abead, and matters looked very bine for the train coming south. The employes of the road at the south end had been told over the wire by Miss Ransom the situation, and she had been ordered to stop the train at all hazards, as they could not reach her station in time to help

Time for talk was past, and Miss Ransom decided to act. Going down to the river's bank she got into a small boat and pushed off, hoping to work her way around the break in the trestle. In some way the current pushed her boat in among some drift wood, and in a twinkle her among some drift wood, and in washing in boat was overturned and she was floundering in Miss Rausom had the deep rushing water. Miss Rausom learned to swim and managed to reach out and grasp a heavy log as it swept by. With one arm around this log she called for help and at the same time tried to work herself in toward the shore. Soon several Italians came running to the rescue, and in a short while Miss Ransom was safe on shore. But the train was still coming south and nothing had been gained by the adventure. Miss Ransom was the coolest one in the crowd. It was now too late to send a man around by the other bridge, and she de-termined to try and cross the smaller stream in some way. Followed by the Italians, they ran up the bank of the little atream, but nothing could be found on which a crossing could be

Miss Ranson hesitated but a minute to ask if any one in the crowd could swim, and receiving a negative answer decided, with the aid of a plank, to try it again. The Italians in their impetuous way tried to persuade her not to mpt the swollen waters again, but with the decision of a true heroine who realized the danger the on-coming train was in, cautiously pushed the plank into the water and with a quick movement followed it. The brave girl had entered the water some distance above the site shore before that point would be reached, as to be carried out into the river meant almost certain death. The Italians encouraged her midstream but little headway was made.

Down stream the brave girl was carried with

Down stream the brave girl was carried with a swiftness that told plainer than words that her struggles were fruitless. As she neared the broken trestle, inch by inch she worked the plank over toward the northern side and as she was within a few feet of that structure she abandoned the plank and struck out with one forlorn hope of reaching it unaided. Her foresight and strength proved stanch qualifications. As she was being carried by the projecting and splintered trestle Miss Ransom gave one last strong sweep of her arms and was enabled to

splintered trestle Miss Ransom gave one last strong sweep of her arms and was enabled to grasp a heavy piece of timber.

Slowly and laboriously the heroine worked her way out of the water and up through the trestle, as her strength commenced to show signs of waning, and finally reached the top. For only a few seconds did she hesitate, to gasp for breath and regain strength, when she staggered to her feet and hurried down the track.

It was a close calculation. Miss Ransom had hardly turned the curve when the noise of the on-coming train could be heard and a few seconds later dashed into view. The wild gestulations of the brave girl caught the attention of the engineer almost instantly, and brakes were tions of the brave girl caught the attention of the engineer almost instantily, and brakes were applied, and the train brought to a standstill right on the curve and in sight of the broken trestle. Without a quiver in her voice Miss Ransom told the engineer of the mishap, and in a matter-of-fact way, without any embellishments, related her experience in trying to prevent the train going through the broken trestle into the river. The dozen or so passengers on the train were dumbfounded by the girl's matter-of-fact bravery, and crowded around her and almost hugged her in their enthusiasm and almost hugged her in their enthusiasm and thankfulness.

Did that girl make her mark in the telegraph profession? Not much. She married the engi-neer whose life she had saved.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
"Women endure painful surgical operations much better than do men," said Dr. L. M. Britton at the Southern yesterday. "Men will receive frightful wounds without flinching, then act like babies at the sight of the surgeon's act like babies at the sight of the surgeon's knife and needle. As a rule the most robust nations bear pain with less fortitude than those noted for effeminacy. A native of Bengal will look placidly on while you saw off his leg, while your bold Britisher must have an opiate before getting a tooth pulled. The Mexicans and Cubans endure pain much better than do the Americans, while a Turk will let a surgeon saw him to pieces without raising half the disturbance that a big German soldier will over the setting of a broken bone. But for a genuine stoic in the matter of patient long suffering commend me to an Indian who has not been tainted with the white man's civilization. There is no torture human ingenuity can devise that will break his nerve.

"Give me the treasury, please," he cried,
To a maid with dark brown curl;
"I'll do it with pleasure, sir," she replied,
For she was a telephone girl.

- Washington Star.

Of course the treasury was naught to her
If she wore a "dark brown curl."
But if she said "with pleasure, sir,"
She was not a telephone girl.

—New York Sun. She'd be much more apt to strike you dumb, As you must surely allow, While she stopped a moment chewing her gum, By remarking, "Busy now."

Ohi mock not at the telephone girl;
With tongue you should not lash her;
I know what you are mad about,
You tried but couldn't mash her.
—Fetter's Southern Magasins.

From Sala's Journal.

An interesting letter, the last written by Gentlemen: Two or three days ago Mr. Ireland sant me as a present two dozen of French claret, which I am ordered to drink during my present weakness. The White Swan Inn. It was seized—beg it may be restored to your obedient servant, John Wesley, 14th November, 1790. City Road. Whatever duty comes due I will see duly paid." This touching appeal to the board of customs is indorsed "Rejected, W. W." The writing is very feeble and broken and the reference to the White Swan is not clear; possibly he wanted the clearet sent there.

THE NINE REASONS.

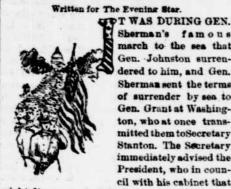
Why the Terms of Surrender Given Johnston Were Set Aside.

SHERMAN AND STANTON.

Gen. Sherman's Affront to Secretary Stant -Mrs. Sherman's Bouquet and Its Signifi-

Written for The Evening Star

Stanton's Confidential Clerk.



Sherman's famous march to the sea that Gen. Johnston surren dered to him, and Gen. Sherman sent the terms ton, who at once transmitted them to Secretary Stanton. The Secretary immediately advised the President, who in coun-

cil with his cabinet that night disapproved of the terms, and Gen. Grant was ordered to Raleigh to assume command. set aside the terms, and give battle. The setting aside of the terms of surrender was a momentous matter, for it meant a continuance of grim war after peace had been practically attained. Some person had to advise the people of the loval states who were hoping, praying and waiting for the war to close of this extraordinary affair, and Mr. Stanton assumed the responsibility and wrote the "Nine Reasons" responsibility and wrote the "Nine hearons which were to inform people why at that time when peace was in sight and actually attained truce the peace was in sight and actually attained truce." after four years of appalling war the truce should be ended and the grand army of Sherman move on to battle. After the lapse of aty-seven years Mr. Stanton has recently been denounced in the press for his acts in this matter, and for publishing the "Nine Reasons," by two eminent and distinguished persons— Lord Wolsley, general in the British army, and by United States Senator John Sherman. THE NINE REASONS.

It is in connection with these public denunci ations that I wish to give to history the facts and circumstances attending the writing and promulgation of the "Nine Reasons." They were as follows:

1. It was an exercise of an authority not vested in Gen. Sherman and on its face shows that both he and Johnston knew that Gen. Sherman had no authority to enter into any such 2. It was a practical acknowledgment of the

rebel government.

3. It undertook to re-establish the rebel state governments that had been overthrown at the sacrifice of many thousand loyal lives and an immense treasury and placed the arms and munitions of war in the hands of the rebels at their respective state capitals, which might be used as soon as the armies of the United States were disbanded and used to conquer and subdue the loyal states. 4. By the restoration of rebel authority in

their respective states they would be enabled to, re-establish slavery.

5. It might furnish a ground of responsibility for the federal government to pay the rebel debts and certainly subject the loyal citizens of rebel states to debts contracted by rebels in the

6. It would put in dispute the existence of loyal state governments and the new state of West Virginia, which had been recognized by every department of the United States govern-

7. It practically abolished the confiscation laws and relieved the rebels of every degree. who had slaughtered our people, from all the pains and penalties for their crimes.

8. It gave terms that had been deliberately. repeatedly and solemnly rejected by President Lincoln, and better terms than the rebels had

asked in their most prosperous condition.

9. It formed no basis of true and lasting peace, but relieved the rebels from the pressure victories and left them in condition to renew their efforts to overthrow the United leck advised Mr. Stanton that it could only bind itself fixed at a comparatively early date, and it whenever their strength was recruited and any Gen. Grant, referring to Gen. Sherman's re-

In transmitting the terms of surrender to the Secretary, Gen. Grant's letter states that he endeavor as she thought the dispatches were of such importance that immediate action should be taken on them by the President in counsel with his whole cabinet. The Secretary at once went to see the President, and after his return to the department he dictated the "Nine Reasons." The cabinet meeting was called for that night, but Mr. Stanton had already determined the orders and the instructions of that cabinet meeting of which he was the meature printing of which he was

the people.

It was indeed a momentous and startling matter to Mr. Stanton, as his great brain took in the situation, the results and the consequences of the mistake of Gen. Sherman in the terms he gave Johnston. To him these terms were inex-

It was about 9 o'clock at night, April 21, 1865, when Mr. Stanton returned to the War Department from that cabinet meeting and he at once wrote the order and instructions, and called in Gen. Eckert, now of New York city, from the telegraph room and said to him, "Hold the tele-graph offices open until midnight." Gen. Grant then came into the Secretary's room and Grant then came into the Secretary's room and after some conversation received from him the teleter of instructions and the orders to go to Raleigh and to take charge of the army. In handing Gen. Grant these orders I heard Mr. Stanton tell him that his (the Secretary's) carriage was at the door, and Gen. Grant started that night for Raleigh in the steamer which brought the dispatches from Gen. Sherman. I felt that night, from what I saw and heard, and believe now, that Gen. Grant did not want to believe now, that Gen. Grant did not want to go, and that he felt hurt in having to go. That night after the cabinet meeting Gen. Grant wrote a letter to Gen. Sherman that he had carefully read the bases of agreement and felt satisfied that it could not possibly be approved; that he would give his reasons at another time; that the bases of agreement had been disap-proved by President Johnson and his cabinet, and gave orders to Gen. Sherman to terminate the truce and resume hostilities against John-ston at the earliest moment. This letter reached Gen. Sherman by the same steamer that carried Gen. Grant, thus showing that Gen. Grant did not expect to go to Raleigh.

HOW THE NEWS SPREAD. The "Nine Reasons" were sent that night to Gen. Dix, at New York, together with a copy of

Gen. Dix, at New York, together with a copy of the terms of surrender, for publication. Mr. Stanton had sent bulletins to Gen. Dix of the capture of Richmond, of the assassination of President Lincoln, and of the attempted assassination of Secretary Seward (and his son Frederick and an attendant), and of every important thing transpiring at this time in the capital. In fact all during the war Mr. Stanton was the only person who kept the people informed of every important war matter by official bulletins to Gen. Dix.

When Mr. Stanton received and read the dispatches of Gen. Sherman he was in a condition of great excitement and impatience and paced his room in profound thought looking at the terms of peace, as if they might come up to trouble the government in the reconstruction of the states in rebellion. He wanted to make short work of that cabinet meeting.

The press took up the matter and with singular unanimity sustained the "Nine Reasons" and the extraordinary position of Mr. Stanton in the matter, notwithstanding Gen. Sherman was a popular and brilliant soldier and had only a month before raised the United States flag over the rains of Fort Sumter that had floated over its battlements and which, in the rebel bombardment four years before, had been shot down.

Of this Sherman-Johnston surrender Gen. Grant says: "When some days after my return

to Washington (after Loe's surrender) President Johnson and the Secretary of War received the terms which Gen. Sherman had

the terms which they had conditionally agreed upon had not been approved at Washington, and that he was authorized to offer him the same terms that I had given Gen. Lee. I sent Sherman to do this himself. I did not wish the knowledge of my presence to be known to the army generally so I left it with Sherman to negotiate the terms of surrender by himself, and without the enemy knowing that I was anywhere near the field. As soon as possible I started to get away to leave Gen. Sherman quite free and untrammeled. At Goldsborough, on my way beek, I met a mail containing the last newspapers, and I found in them indications of great excitement in the north over the terms. Sherman had given Johnston, and harsh orders that had been promulgated by the President mand Secretary of War. I knew that Sherman must see these papers, and I fully realized must see these papers are a full fully realized must see these papers are a full fully realized must see these papers are fully fully realized must see these papers, and I fully realized must see these papers. cance - Interesting Facts From Secretary must see these papers, and I fully realized what great indignation they would cause him, though I do think his feelings would have been more excited than were my own. But like the true and loyal soldier that he was he carried out the instructions that I had given him, obtained the surrender of Johnston's army and settled down into his camp about

Raleigh to await final orders." CLOSING THE WAR Mr. Stanton made no mistake in sending Gen. Grant with orders and instructions to of surrender by sea to direct the military movements against Gen. Gen. Grant at Washing- Johnston instead of sending them to Gen. Sherman direct and he made no mistake in advising the people what had been done with the terms. Having closed the war on the Mississippi Gen. Grant was summoned to Gen. Meade to close the war on the Potomac, and, having done this, it was then considered safest by Mr. Stanton that he should go to Gen. Sherman, as that was the last point of danger in the ending of the war.

Gen. Sherman, referring to the coming of Gen. Grant to Raleigh, said: "Gen. Grant had orders from the President to direct military novements, and I explained to him the exact position of the troops, and he approved of it or expres a wish to assume command." GEN. SHERMAN'S DISPATCHES AND LETTERS.

In a dispatch to Mr. Stanton dated Raleigh, April 15, 1865, before the surrender, Gen. Sherman save: "I will give the same terms Gen. Grant gave Gen. Lee and be careful not to omplicate any points of civil policy." In another letter to Mr. Stanton, dated Ra-

leigh, April 25, 1865, after Gen. Grant had left him, he says: "I admit my folly in embracing. in a military convention, any civil matter. that time Gen. Sherman had not seen the "Nine Reasons" and Mr. Stanton's bulletins in the newspapers, but after he had he was over shelmed with anger at Mr. Stanton and stated: 'Had President Lincoln lived I know he would have sustained me; that the terms were not capable of the construction and meaning given them in the 'Nine Reasons' and he would stand by the memorandum. Mr. Stanton was not responsible for and could

ot control the severe tone of the press against Gen. Sherman's terms. Senator Sherman wrote to Mr. Stanton of these terms, under date April 27, 1865: "I am distressed beyond measure at the terms granted Johnston by Gen. Sherman. NO PREVIOUS CAUSE OF COMPLAINT.

Before this Mr. Stanton never had the least ause of complaint against Gen. Sherman, and remember how glad he was when he read the letails of Gen. Sherman's long telegram of his delighted at this bold conception because it meant grim war in its most devastating form. and because for this reason it meant peace the

The conditional terms of surrender were made April 18, and in transmitting them Gen. Sherman wrote that day to Gen. Grant and to to the sanction of his terms by the President: "Influence him, if possible, not to vary the terms at all, for I have considered everything." To Gen. Grant he wrote: "If you will get the President to simply indorse and commission me to carry out the terms I will follow them to

GEN. HALLECK'S ADVICE. At the time the terms were set aside Mr. Stanton sent bulletins to Gen. Dix, giving information from Gen. Halleck, then commanding at Richmond, which information was that Gen. Sherman, acting upon his truce, had given orders stopping other commanders from pushing forward, and that such orders would open the way for the escape of Davis with a great treasure of gold, which, it was stated, he had

that Mr. Stanton's actions may be fully understood. It was written on the night of March 3, 1865, at the Capitol, where the President and his cabinet were awaiting the passage of the final bills of Congress. A telegram from Gen. Grant was brought to the Secretary of War, informing him that Gen. Lee had asked an interview for terms of peace. President Lincoln was much delighted and his feelings were manifested in intimations of favorable terms to be down. view for terms of peace. President Lincoln was much delighted and his feelings were manifested in intimations of favorable terms to be granted to the conquered rebels. Mr. Stanton, grave and stern, answering said: "Mr. President, tomorrow is inauguration day. If you are not to be President of a united and obedient people you had better not be inaugurated. Your work is already done if any other authority than yours is for one moment to be recognized, or any terms made that do not signify that you are the supreme head of the retire. nized, or any terms made that do not signify that you are the supreme head of the nation. If generals in the field are to negotiate peace or any other chief magistrate is to be acknowledged on this continent then you are not needed and you had better not take the oath of office." "Stanton, you are right," said the President, his whole tone changing. "Let me have a pen," and he wrote the following telegram:

"The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with Gen.

decide, discuss or confer upon any political question. Such questions the President holds in his own hands and will submit them to no military conferences or conventions. In the meantime you are to press to the utmost your meantime you are present the advantages."

The President submitting the paper to Mr. Stanton, asked him to address, date and sign it. This telegram was published in the newspapers at the time, but Gen. Sherman complains that

stanton, asked him to address, date and sign it. This telegram was published in the newspapers at the time, but Gen. Sherman complains that he was not advised of it and never away it until he was not advised of it and never away it until he was not advised of it and never away it until he was not advised of it and never away it until he was not advised of it and never away it until he was not advised of it and never away it until he was not advised of it and never away it until he was not advised of it and never away it until he was not advised of it and never away it until he was not advised of it and never away it until he was not advised of it and never away it until he was not advised of it and never away it until he was not advised of it and never away it until he was not advised on the stanton's believe the description of the control of the co

received the terms which Gen. Sherman had forwarded for approval, a cabinet meeting was immediately called, and I was sent for. There seemed to be the greatest consternation lest Sherman would commit the government to terms which they were unwilling to accede to and which he had no right to grant. A measure were well of the sage went out directing the troops in the South not to obey Gen. Sherman. I was ordered to proceed at once to North Carolina and take charge of matters there myself. Of course I started without delay and reached there as soon as possible, I repaired to Raleigh, where Sherman was, as quietly as possible, hoping to see him without even his army hearing of my presence. When I arrived I at once went to Sherman's beadquarters and we were closeted together. I showed him the orders and instructions under which I visited him. I told him that I wanted him to notify Gen. Johnston that

I remember that at that time I undertook to make a scrap book of the editorials of the newspapers which daily came in the mail of the Secretary and this scrap book I afterward carried to Mr. Stanton's house, together with his private letters which had accumulated in his room, and among them the very letter from Senator Sherman of which I have spoken.

THE SECRETARY'S DEFENSE. The day after the extraordinary affront o and subdued. I never heard him say a word to any one in defense of his action in the matter. Grant and Gen. Sherman have given their views of this matter for the historian, but Mr. Stanton has only left the "Nine Reasons" and their indorsement by the press of the loval states at the time. On these must rest his defense. They tell the story of his great brain of his energy, of his courage, of his determination, of his patriotism and of his power and vigilance to enfely direct the closing acts of the great rebellion. He needs no other defense They will stand as a monument to his greatness

and on them history will do him justice SHERMAN IN MILITARY MATTERS. Whatever may have been Gen. Sherman's errors and mistakes of judgment in statecraft and political matters he never made a mistake or error of judgment either of omission or of or error of judgment either of omission or of commission in fighting the enemy, and his safe and heroic conduct of his army in its march to the sea and in compelling the surrender of Johnston's army of 50,000 men show him to have been what he was, the brilliant soldier and decrease the surrender of the surrender of the have been what he was, the brilliant soldier and decrease the surrender of the sea and in compelling the surrender of Johnston's army of 50,000 men show him to have been what he was, the brilliant soldier and have been what he was, the brilliant soldier and

Afterward when Gen. Sherman was in the War Department as a member of some army commission holding their sessions in rooms adjoining and communicating with the Secretary's, Mr. Stanton went into the room of the commission and spoke to Gen. Sherman with a cordial greeting and invited Gen. Sherman to come into his room, which he afterward did, and had a long and friendly talk with the becre-

APPROVAL OF HIS COURSE. So far as I know Mr. Stanton asked only once

the approval of his conduct as Secretary of War and that was of Senator Wade, then chairman of the joint committee on the conduct of the war. A few weeks after the clos war at night in the War Department Mr. Stanfinal closing of the report on the conduct of the war call Gens. Meade and Grant to testify as to the manner he had as Secretary of War performed his duties in regard to the supply of the armies and the support of the military operations under their charge. Gen. Meade's reply was: "The management of the War De partment has been conducted with very great proposed march to the sea with his great army ability." Gen. Grant, who had been for mor ough the enemy's country. Mr. Stanton was than a year the general commanding all the ghted at this bold conception because it armies of the United States, when asked how, in his opinion, Mr. Stanton had managed the War Department, said: "Admirably, I think," and "there never was any misunderstanding with regard to the conduct of the war in an r between us since I have been in Gen. Halleck, and to the latter he said referring to the sanction of his terms by the President:

Army of the Potomac since the commencement of the war. That, as already stated, is all the command." Gen. Meade had been in the ever asked after having stood and finally mastered the storm, which, howling, assatled the War Department while he was making armies and trying to get them to save from ruin the best country and the best people in all the world.

A. E. H. Johnson. Washington, August 29, 1892,

> THE MODERN JULIET'S BED. but Cleaner and More Comfortable.

From the London Standard. Next to chairs and tables, beds are about the taken from Richmond. Of this truce Gen. Hal- The European type of bed seems to have got Gen. Sherman's own command. Subsequently did not change until very late. The theory, Gen. Sherman's own commands. Subsequently Gen. Sherman's report of the whole matter, advised him of the same military law. It was under this advice of Gen. Halleck that Mr. Stanton's bulletins were to Gen. Halleck that Mr. Stanton's bulletins were tain commanders not to obey orders from Gen. Sherman and to pay no attention to his truce. In his bulletin giving the "Nine Reasons" Mr. Stanton gave the telegram President Lincoln's Telegram was inspired by Mr. Stanton is any conference looking to peace.

LINCOLN'S TELEGRAM TO GRANT.

As that telegram was inspired by Mr. Stanton is the telegram was inspired by Mr. Stanton's actions may be fully understances under which it was written in order that Mr. Stanton's actions may be fully understances that Mr. Stanton's actions may be fully understances and the circumstances and the circumstances and the circumstances and the circumstances and the stances and the circumstances and the valuations and the

bedstead is, on the whole, cleaner and possibly healthier, it is certainly less romantic. One hardly likes to fancy Juliet's bed provided with healthier, it is certainly less romantic. One hardly likes to fancy Juliet's bed provided with round brass knobs at the corners for its sole adornment. At any rate the old-fashioned type of bed-stead lent itself very well to the ornate artistic treatment, and nothing can be more magnificent than the bed-steads designed for Marie Antoinette and other French ladies in the great age of furniture during the latter half of the last century. But that was a period when the simplest objects of household use were treated by master hands, and it makes an amateur's mouth water to look at the pictures in Mr. Litchfield's book of Boule cabinets, Riesener bureaus, Gouthiere writing tables and Chippendale chairs which the workshops of that happy period turned out. It is a doubly melancholy reflection for the collector of these days that in the earlier portion of the present century these delightful objects could be purchased almost for a song. The splendor of the great decorative period brought with it a reaction. The taste for roccoo and "Louis Quinze" and "Louis Seize" died out so completely that forty years ago you could buy marqueteric tables and tortoise shell and ormolu cabinets by the best makers for sovereigns, for which you would now have to give hundreds of pounds. But that was in the days before the great revival—before everybody had become artistic and esthetic.

this sentiment referred to the renewal of companionship, and the gratification which he

felt at such an expression on her part was about to find more definite shape than in the look of satisfaction which at present enwreathed his Gen, Sherman Mr. Stanton's manner was quiet countenance when she suddenly broke in with "Don't you think this pavement is delicious? "The pavement! Oh, yes, the pavement's all

right. Is that what makes you perfectly happy!" "Certainly. It would make any one happy who had been trying to ride on hilly country

roads for two months as I have. WHY THE LEAGUERS WERE IN LOVE WITH WAS

INGTON. "I understand now," she went on, serenely oblivious of his disappointment, "why those out of town people at the July meet looked so ridiculously blissful when they got to Washing-ton. It was the pavement. Other cities have only now and then a patch of asphalt, so when the wheelmen and women thereof get here they quite naturally feel like a lot of ducks that have

day, even at high moon, with the mercury soar-ing in the 90's. But I quite understand it now. They couldn't resist the pavement. He began to look interested, for the most fascinating thing in the world to him, after this young woman, was cycling. Indeed, if he had been called upon to amend one of Mr. Tenny-

son's descriptions of a woman he would have made it read when he was done with it, Something better that his wheel, a little dearer that So he looked vastly concerned as she pro

WHERE THEY RIDE ON THE SIDEWALKS. "And it is really funny how a city that has but little asphalt will allow its cyclists to ride on the sidewalks. Such a place always makes me think of a family who because it is unable war at night in the War Department Mr. Stanton wrote a letter to Senator Wade and I took it to his rooms, on Pennsylvania avenue opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. In that letter he requested the Senator that he would before the final closing of the report on the conduct of the war call Gens. Meade and Grant to testify guest. Why, in one place as large as Washington where I stopped for a few days this summer in taking a short walk it really gave one's nerves a series of severe shocks dodging the cyclists. Just fancy any one riding on eidewalk in Washington!

"That reminds me," said he, with the penalty of the law before his mind, "that I'd better be lighting our lamps soon. A COUNTRY RIDE.

"But I did nt tell you, did I, of my first ride in the country?"

"Well, it was certainly absurd. It wasn't a country town, such as you see near a city, with platted additions, baled hay, a railroad and all that. Such a place wouldn't be surprised to see a woman on a wheel, as in our long rides we are always coming across such settlements. But it was a real country town, where there is no sign up advertising lots for sale, where the hay is in ads and where everybody has to have a garden if he expects to have anything to cat, for though green corn and string beans may now and then be donated through love, you can't get any for money, since there is no railroad to take anything there.

"It was actually ridiculous what objects of

rivalry these gardens were. Why, if one man while inspecting another's garden should discover finer cucumbers than he himself possessed his envy over the fact would really and most important articles of domestic furniture. truly turn bim as green as the encumbers themselves. And the principal topic of conversation was the relative stages of their respective

"But I thought you were going to tell !

"I was bound I'd keep on, though, now I had begun. It was quite a slope from which I started and I knew that by giving rein to my steed I'd soon outspeed the small boys and get past the hotel, while beyond that lay a lovely stretch of smooth, level road. I was right in my calculations. The small boys, swift as they are, couldn't catch me, and the hotel loungers could follow me only with their eyes. I felt a slight sinking of the heart, to be sure, as I passed a house just beyond the village, where a pair of prim and aged spinsters dwelt and who at the excitement I caused in the town monuments of disapproval, as I flitted past, but I knew that I was riding rather weil and I didn't particularly care for them, but at the didn't particularly care for them, but at the foot of the hill that I was descending what de

A GOAT AS AN OBSTACLE. "Now, I do not seriously mind spinsters or hotel loangers or small boys, but I do very much mind goats, and there at the bottom of the incline, with lowered horns, stood one awaiting me. I can't imagine why that hotel keeper wants to keep the horrid thing, unless it is to give a mountainous effect to the landscape—he seems to naturally go with the hills, you know—but anyway, he does keep him, and there he stood at that particular minute ready to receive me. The hill was so steep and I was already going so fast that my brake seemed to have small effect. I was so scared it's a wonder that I didn't fall off, but I didn't, and kept on and on and faster and faster, and at last hit the goat directly between the eyes.

Co. paid \$1,200 and afterward sold it for \$2,500 Co. paid \$1,200 and afterward sold it for \$2,500.

As much as \$12,000 worth in one year have been gathered. The clams in whose shells these pearls are found are raked from the sand bar during low water, where they are found in beds similar to those formed by the salt-water clams. They are readily raised when undisturbed and mature in two years. This industry, through the enterprise of Mr. Theodore Wolking, will soon be firmly established in Kentneky. This gentleman is about to invest in two boat loads d of fresh-water clams from the headwaters of the latest Mismi. They will be planted on the